THE MISSISSIPPI BLOCKADED BY BROOKLYN.

A dispatch from Charles A. Fut and the New Orleans
Pleagues of the 27th, says and the Brooklyn was block
ading the mouth of the stacking Penescolar at the Brooklyn was block.

The Pensacola orrespondent of the Mobile Advertiser chicol, had been driven from there within two or three

THE PRIVATEER PRIZES IN NEW ORLEANS. [From the New Orleans Hee, May 24]
We have had many inquiries from our readers for inmantion concerning the privateers that have been fitted cot, or are now fitting out, at this port, and the prizes out, or are now fitting out, at this port, and the prizes out, or are now fitting out, at this port, and the prizes out, or are now fitting out, at this port, and the prizes out, or are now fitting out, at this port, and the prizes out, or are now fitting out, at this port, and the prize vession. They are seven in number, these captured by the armbd steamship Othoun, and two each by the steamers Menic and v. H. Ivy, and represent a total value of about \$170,000, a pretty good beginning for three privatives. The profecution for their condemnation and sale is already pending before the Confederate States District Court of this city, and will undoubtedly come to an issue inversels to the captus in due time.

The Confederate States Marshal, Mr. C. B. Beverly, has advertized his monition in the cases of the Milan, Ocean Eggle, Ella, Johh H. Jasvis, and Marshall, notifying all interacted in them or their cargoes to appear before the Confederate States District Court on the third Minday following this publication, to show cause, if any they have, why there recesses should not be condemned as lawfully rince, and the proceeds of raise distributed agreeably to the trayer of the lightlants. There has been some conjecture as to where prizes could be lawfully taken, and as to the light boundary of the high seas. We can state positively that the high seas extend to low water tide mark, so that all of there vessels have been property and legally captured.

The following its correct list of the prizes that have

gally captured.
The following is a correct list of the prizes that have The following is a correct list of the prizes that have been brought into our port up to this time:—
Prizes of the steamship Oabboun—The ship Milan, from Liverpool, with 1,500 sacks salt, versel worth about 20,000, bark Ocean Eagle, from Rockland, Mc. with a cargo of lime, worth about \$20,000, schooner Ella, from Tampico for Peruscola, with a cargo of bananas, oranges, &c., vessel and cargo worth about \$5,000.

Prizes of the armed steamer V. H. Ivy—Ship Marathon, from Buston, with a cargo of ice, vessel worth about \$20,000.

Prizes of the armed steamer Musio—The Marshall, a splendid new ship, from Havre, in ballast, worth at least \$50,000; ship John H. Javvis, from Liverpool, in ballast, worth at least \$60,000; ship John H. Javvis, from Liverpool, in ballast, worth about \$20,000.

worth about \$10,000.

A number of our prominent citizens own stock in these lacky privaters, and they have never known before such a producible business. Their investments have been more than doubled in a week, and will probably go on in like ratio. This great success, too, will give vast encouragement to many capitalists who have not yet embarked in privateering to do so. As the distant equal-rons of the United States Navy have been generally realled, and the North has no war vessels to spare for the privated no fits ships, every sea on the globe is a fruitful field for captures, and at the end of the war the south will have a splendid commercial marine of prizes within her own ports.

within her own ports.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE RIO GRANDE—COMPLICATIONS WITH MEXICO, ETC.
[Mexican correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent, May 24]

Matamose, Mexico, May 18, 1861.

A question of some gravity has arisen for discussion with us in connection with your troubles, and that is, whether the blockale Mr. Lincoln has declared against the scuthern coast will have any affect on the freedom of the Rio Grande. This river, which divides Mexico from the United States, or from the Confederate States, is free to Mexico, and the imports of a large section of Mexican territory are received that way. We are acarce of flour and groceries. Are we to starts because your and Incom's cruisers swarm upon the Guille Suppose goods and groceries are laden at New York for Matamores, are they to be stoped because they are liable to be rold to Texas after they arrive in our markets. If such is to be the case, Mexico will have to protest against it; and if it is not, the Texass can obtain all the arms and munitions they deare, not to speak of provisions, by ordering them though our stores from New York. In the time of the war between Russia and England and Prance, great complaint was made by the latter Powers that Russia carried on a highly prosperous trade with the world, notwithstanding the vigorous blockade of the Baltic, by shipping her goods through Prussia. Nothing could be done in the premises, and as the cases are prailled, it do not see how the Yankees are to get around the precedeat. If they do not do so, we need teel in no apprehension of hard times in this quarter.

The authorities on this side of the Rio Grande are taking all croper means to suppress the disturbances which they have been officially latormed Cortinas is about longereate on the leaves fromler. General Garza, in command on the line of the Biasos, is disposed to co-operate with the authorities of Brownsville in all just measures to protect that community from evil disposed persons; and be has manifested this disposition by sending troops after Cortinas

eastrons event. The police of this city has been strengthened considera-The police of this city has been strengthened considera-bly since the Texas troops have occupied Brownsville, in order to preserve the peace of the city. Soldiers from Dokesel Ford's camp, with revolvers, almost took the town for the first few days after their arrival; but when orders were issued and enforced to arrest and disarm all disorderly persons, the peace of the city became more tranquil. It is now well understood that all persons with harms are liable to arrest, and the Texans leave their pis-tics at home. Otherwise they are boisterous and rather inclined to fight. The Texans are quite as popular as the regular troops were, for though they swear at the Maxi-

leclined to Fght. The transplant shows at the Mexicans and make much noise, they are liberal and gentlemanly, and seem disposed to be on good terms with us and with themselves.

The report that Cortinas had crossed to the Texas side of the Rio Grande is without foundation, so far, although he is no doubt making an effort to collect a band to do something of the sort. When he does, if he is caught and made way with, the majority of the people will feel well satisfied.

well estimied.

The garrison at this place is in telerable order, and probably numbers five hundred men, with four pieces of artillery of small calibre. Nothing warlike in that, is

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH. A COMPANY OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS ORGANIZED.

[From the Raleigh State Journal, May 20.] Colonel W. H. Thomas, Senator from Jackson, has at the service of the State one of the most remarkable body of men in the country. It is a company of two hundred Cherokee indians, organized for battle, and styled the Junatuskee Zouaves. It appears that Colonel Thomas, who is the business agent of the Cherckees, lately called a council of the Indians, and explained to them the con a occuell of the Indiane, and explained to them the con-dition of the country. The chiefs discussed the matter, and said after consultation, that although they did not understand the national difficulty, they did know North Carolina, and would atand by her. They were ready for any position in her defence. This is remarkable; out of a nation of some eighteen hundred they muster two bandred warriors for the defence of North Carolina. The Cherckees are expert riflemen. They know nothing of military tactics, but show them their work and they have saily to be told when to case fighting. They fight in their own way, and every man for himself. The Zouaves are ready at a moment's notice.

their own way, and every man for himself. The Zouaves are ready at a moment's notice.

A RUN OUTSIDE THE EAR.

[From the Charleston Courier of Saturday.]
The steemer Gordon, Ceptsin Thomas Irckwood, left this port at an early hour yesterday morning on a tour of observation and search. She proceeded to the east of Cape Romain, and went as far as Stono, after going some twenty miles off shore.

The blockading aquadron of the free soil President was no where to be seen, and it is now supposed that they have proceeded to the Gulf. We notice by the Virginia papers that Commodore Stringham, who was to command the feet in this region, is enforcing the blockade in Hampton Roads in his flag ship, the Minneson.

The Gordon spoke, about ten A M., off Bull's Bay, the bark Blobe, of Richmond, Me., from a port in Europe for Savannah; and at four P. M., about eight miles south of this bar, spoke the ship Sardinia, of and for New York, forty-eight days from Liverpol. This last vessel touched of Tybes, and we suppose was advised to proceed home instead of going up to Savannah. She had seen no men of-war.

instead of going up to Savadnah. She had seen no men of-war.

HOW ABOUT PICKERS?

[From the New Orleans Greecent, May 15]

Doe't trouble yourself about Pickens. "Gen." Scurvy was playing the deuce in that fort at last accounts; and if Gen Bragg don't harry up "Gen." Yellow Fever will do be beciness for the abolitionism on fants Roma Island, inside or outside Fort Fickens, without his help, not to appeak of the crew, &c, or the Yankee war ships in the offing. But having great condidence in "A little more grage, Captain Bragg," we fancy we hear the bounding of beavy ordname coming from the direction of Pensacola.

FOWDER MILL AT KINGSTON, GA.

[From the Rome Courier, May 16]

We are citedibly informed that a company has been formed in Kingston, of which Uol. John D. Gray is a prominent member, for the purpose of commencing immediately to manufacture powers. The satipate coverage has dentific men will soon turn it to immense want to our country.

ERN. CULLOCH.

[From the Monigomery Mail, May 22]

This galant solder has received the appointment of Brigadier General in the Confederate army, and will proceed immediately to Trans to onlie under upon the duties of he position. Ben is too well known to need any word of commencing form up and woo to the Venkee who may much him is hattle array.

The CONERDERATE FOSTAGE STAMFS.

The Monigomery Absortice mays the design for the Confederate may the design f

THE CONSEDERATE POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Montgomery Adverticer says the design for the Confederate stamp has been selected, and a constant partially made for a supply. The new stamp is very beautiful, and quite in contrast with the cld. The size is a tribe larger, and in the seatre is an elegant steel engagement of the stamp of Washington (a front view), taken from his west known postral painted by Stewart. It will meet with oniversal appropriation, and will probably meet the public of early a dune, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

cable.

IMPORTANT REDULATION.

From the Sayanah Department May 20.]

The following invortant department from the Secretary of the Trainer, has been received by the Collector of Charlestee.

Movements, May 12, 1821.

Virgula to now one of the Confederate Sales-of scores so duling are to be collected as imports from

Prent the Savannah Republican, May 20.]

[From the Savannah Republican, May 20.]

[From the Savannah Republican, May 20.]

[GROSS, Wikinson County, May, 1661,

In regard to the crops in this section of the country, I

would say that the prospect was never better. There is
at least one third more corn planted than usual. Wheat
never was better and will fully average one half over the
average crop. We will commence harvesting this next
week. We will make a double crop of oats. So you see

"Old Abe" carnot starve us out, (nor whip us either.)

Our boys are regularly in for the war.

SEIZURE OF UNITED STATES VESSELS.

Our boys are regularly in for the war.

SELUME OF UNITED STATES VESSELS.

[From the New Orleans Picagune, May 25.]

All vessels belonging to the United States, which arrived in this portailer the 6th inut, were inally selectly setterday by the Confederate States Marshal, in conforming with the act of Congress in relation to revivate ring which gave thirty days for all vessels in Southern parastic leave, but made no provision for lessels coming a term of the passage.

REINFORCEMENT con Union.

which gave thirty days for all vessels in Southern parts to leave, but made no provision for excess to leave, but made no provision for excess to leave, but made no provision for excess coming a fer its passage.

REINFORCEMENT FOR VIRGINIA TROOPS.

From the New Orleans Posquee, May 23, 1891.

Three hundred troops from North Carolina arrived at Richmond hast Monday night, and are now stationed near Old Foint Comfort. They will be followed by five hundred more in a day or two, from the same State, making a tull regiment of one thousand men. Twelve hundred Tennessee troops arrived at Richmond on Fuesday. The camp opposite Williamsport, livryland, is being reinforced, and the construction of batteries on the heights on the Maryland side is still being carried on with great vigor.

UNIFORM OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES ARKY.

(From the New Orleans Picayune, May 25.)

We learn that the army regulations have been issued for the uniform adopted by the War Department of the Confederate State, and are as follows:—The coat to be of caded gray cloth, short tune, double breasted, two rows of buttons down the breast, two inches apart at the waist, and widening towards the shoulders. Pantalons of the public of the service-to be distinguished by the color of their trimmings—blue for infantry, red for artillery, and yellow for cavairy. The buttons to be of plain gill, convex form, three quarters of an inch is diameter. In the artillery corps the buttons to be stamped with the letter A; and in the infantry and cavairy the buttons will bear only. For a Brigateler General three large stars; for a coptsin three quarters of an inch is diameter. In the order of the regiment of the regiment. For the General and officers of his staff the dress will be of dark blue cloth, trimmed with gold; for the Medical Department, black cloth, with gold and velvet trimming. All badges of distinction are to be marked upon the sleeves and collars; balges of distinction are to be marked upon the sleeves and collars; balges of distinction are to be of the s

The exterior dismeter or large sizes button seven eightus of an inch, small size one half inch. No cap has yet been adopted.

[From the New Orleuss Commercial Bulletin, Msy 24.] The week closes upon an exceedingly inactive market, without any indication whatever that we shall have forther heavy operations in any department of business during the remainder of the season. The banks grant no new discounts except what are required for indispensable plantation supplies, but they continue to renew business paper for their regular customers, and outside capitalists still pursue a similar policy. Rates of discount are merely nominal, as operations in both commercial and mertgage securities are of too restricted a character to constitute reliable quotations.

We noticed in our last weekly review that the movement predicated on the expectation of our port being blockaded by the United States Navy had continued throughout the week, and that factors had resized still fuller prices, since which the bulk of the orders having been executed and freights having advanced, the demand has subsided, and for the last two or three days the market has been at a stand stil, while factors have offered their limited supplies at eavier rates. At the same time, in consequence of the black republican embarge on Western commerce, cutting off our usual supplies from the Obio and Upper Mississippi, Western produce generally has improved, and flour, polic and been done in tobacco, and a very limited business in sugar and molasses.

On thursday all United States results which had arrived previously having been exampted by the law authoring the lissue of letters of marque and reprisal, were selfed by order of government. Some of them were loading with tobactor foreign account.

THE SOUTHERN LEADERS.
[From the New Orleans Delta.]
To satisfy the curiosity of our enemies, we would inform them that General Beauregard, whom some of them have consigned to an early grave in the terribly disastrous bombardment of Fort Sunter, and others have despatched to various parts of the country, is now at home at Norfok, where he will be happy to receive Commonore Stringham, or the redoubtable General Butler, of Lowell, Massachusetts.
Colonel Joseph Johnston, recently Quartermaster General of the United States—the same officer who laid the plan and commenced the conflict on the great victory at Cerro Gordo, will be equally happy to welcome Cadwallader and Mansfield, and all other Lincoln generals at Harper's Ferry. THE SOUTHERN LEADERS.

der and Mansfeld, and all other Lincoln generals at Harper's Ferry.
Generals Cocke and Bonham will attend to any visiters
from Washington who may desire to penetrate the Fiedmontese region of Virginia, or to advance upon Richmond
by the Manassas Gap
Lattly, Freddent Jeff. Davis will to night be on hand
at Richmond, Virginia, to direct in person the operations
in defence of the Old Dominion.
Two men in Greene county, North Carolina, named
Tynon and May, brothers, have been convicted of treason,
in endeavoring to incite the slaves to insurrection. A special mersenger has been despatched to Governor Letcher,

in endeavoring to incite the slaves to insurrection. A special messenger has been despatched to Governor Letcher, of Virginia, to see if they can be admitted to confinement in the penitentiary of that State. If not, they were to be executed on the 10th inst.

The Delaware Republican says:—A lady who is well informed as to the rentiments and feelings of the free colored and slave pepulation of Charleston, whence she had just returned, states that the blacks are unanimous in the desire for an insurrection, if there is the slightest chance of it being successful. They all believe that the army of the North is coming down to set them free. On the plantations there is so much aprehension that the hoes, axes, and all other implements that are likely to be made available as weapons, are locked up at night, to prevent their being used by the slaves.

[From the Delaware Republican, May 27.]

Governor Burlon refuses to convene the Legislature, some men being opposed to appropriating anything to equipment to sustain the government.

SECESSIONISM IN MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 27, 1861 Distanting of Secession Troop:-How it Was Done-The Southern Flag Still Flying from the Governor's House—An Agent of the Confederacy in Town—His Bargain with the Governor-Secret Removal of Arms, de , de.

l left St. Louis yesterday morning for this place, coming via Pacific Railread. At the depot in that city was a company of volunteers from the United States Aree nal, who searched the train thoroughly, to prevent the transportation of goods contraband of war. This is done at the departure of every train on all the roads diverging into Missouri. Arriving here we found a company of the rebel troops at the depot, who were going west on that train, bound for their homes in Johnson county. During the past two days there has been quite an exodus of the mighty men of war from Jefferson City, and there are new remaining but two companies, commanded by Cap-tains B. W. Duke and — Kelley, of St. Louis. These are to remain here permanently, and act as a body guard to the Governor and as a check to the Union men of the county, in case they should have the temerity to assert their rights. Those troops who have gone home, "disbanded and dismissed," according to the tenor of the agreement between Harney and Price, are still enrolled and under pay of the State for six months, and took their guns with them and are to drill three times a A most barefaced violation of the compact. The Confederate flag is kept ilying at Camp Frost, from the staff on the Governor's house, and from one other staff in the town. The whole affair is as much a secu star in the town. The whole affair is as much a seems sion movement as are any of the demonstrations which have occurred in South Carolina during the past year, and yet the leaders deny any intention of taking the State out of the Union, and fall back upon the dignity of the State and of State rights. The manner in which the soldiers cheer for "deff Davis and Claib. Jackson" would seem to indicate a Southern teedency, and the Confederate bunting points invariably towards the land of the cypress and myrtle. An agent of the confederacy is now here and is secretly classed with Gov. Jackson and the other big guns of the Missouri robellien. It has transpired that he has offered thirty thousand men and fifty thousand stand of arms to aid the work if the authorities here will have the State out by autumn—the exact time for it is not given. Claib, has accepted the offer, and will comply with it if possible. The Convention is to need in September, and the greatest efforts will be put forth at that time to range Missouri on the side of the cotton States. They are to be supplied with several thousand stand of the side of the cotton States. They are to be supplied with several thousand stand of the side of the side of the cotton States. They are to be supplied with several thousand stand of the side of the cotton States. They are to be supplied with several thousand stand of the side of the cotton States. They are to be supplied with several thousand stand of the side of the cotton States. They are to be supplied with several thousand stand of the side of the side of the cotton States. They are to be supplied with several thousand stand of the side of the si sion movement as are any of the demonstrations which

ney is only a built to become better prepared for striking the blow.

Eighteen pieces of carnen were moved last night to some point unknown. They were pricepally of the lot stolen a few weeks ago as inherty Arsenal; a part of them were made by the reconstructs at Lexington. The removal took plans about one o'clock, an hour at which Jeneranians are most soundly someolent. They have either been started for the southwest portion of the State, to be used against the Union men who are organizing there, or taken a few miles down the river to fortify a takket of point there which commends the channel, or conveyed somewhere class. The second is the prevailing bellef, as the second town and sent of St. Louis for more.

The business of warning out Union men west and south of here still goes on. Families who neve bein driven from their homes pass through here do by

PLOTS OF THE SECRESIONISTS IN KEN-

A distinguished citizen of Hentucky, just arrived, states that the day he left Louisville intelligence had been received there that a mevement was on foot by the secessionists of Nashville to force Kentucky into an atti tude of hestility towards the North, and compel her to take up arms for the South. One of their moves was to says he has no doubt they will attempt it, and that there are a large number of people in Kentucky who would not raise their hands against it. He says the general impression is that Governor Magottin is secretly working into the hards of the rebels. He says that Gen. Pilk what notified the sepasionists that he intended to move in the direction of Cairo in a few days with a large force.

tempt anything of the kind. They have had such stories for the last three weeks. Cairo is at the present time considered by military men as almost impregnable. They have been in hopes that Gen. Pillow would send all the force he could start. They believe themselves able to

THE REBELS IN TENNESSEE.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 30, 1961. A young Philadelphian, who was impressed into the service of the rebels at Memphis, Tenn., escaped recently and has arrived in this city. He says there are about 3,000 troops in Memphis, and about as many more encomped on the Fair Grounds of that city, being drilled and exercised. There are also at Randolph, Tenn., about 5,000 men; at the fort there is a formidable battery of 5,600 men; at the fort there is a formidable battery of six big guns, 64 pounders, and two mortars. At Fort Rector, Arksness, about six miles above Memphis, there are about 1,000 men. Opposite Fort Rector, on the Tennessee side, is Fort Harris, where there are also about 1,000 men. At Oscoola, Arkansas, which is nearly one hundred miles above Memphis, there is another battery and about 2,000 men at This makes about 15,000 men at Memphis and various requires between that and the Missing of the state of the s Memphis and various points between that and the Missouri and Kentucky lines.

ARREST OF MARYLAND SECESSIONISTS. BALTIMORE, May 30, 1861.
Last night four residents of Baltimore county, in the thews, Scott and another whose name is unknown, were arrested by the federal troops, charged with being in the company that participated with Merryman in his doing for which he was arrested. They were taken to York Pa. They are all influential and respectable citizens.

DECISION IN THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE AT ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, May 30, 1861. In the habeas corpus case of Captain McDonald, Judge Treat yesterday decided the return of General Harney in sufficient, and sustained the demarrer. Counsel for the respondent then asked have to amend the return, which was granted.

Colonel Biair's regiment yesterday was sworn into the United States service for three years.
About two hundred citizens of Southern Illinois left for the South a day or two since for the purpose of joining

the Confederate army.

The Paducah Hereld, the Columbus Crescent, and the Hickman Courier, secession papers in Western Kentucky,

Four steamers passed Vicksburg on the 23d mat, with Confederate troops from New Orleans for Fort Smith, Ar-MAINE TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR WASHING-

TON. The First (Maine) regiment leaves Portland on Saturday morning for Washington, leaving this city by the Fall river route immediately after the regular train—an extra

train and boat having been provided. THE OHIO TELEGRAPH LINES.

CINCINNATI, May 30, 1961. M. Anson Stager has been appointed Superintendent for military purposes of all the telegraph lines within the department of the Ohio. A very complete system has been tions, and placed at the disposal of Gen. McClellan, and a number of prominent and experienced telegraphers, are co-operating with Mr. Stager to cender it of the utmost possible efficiency for any service. The garrison at Newport barracks are firing minute guns in memory of Colonel Elisworth. devised for the use of the telegraph for military opera

MASSACHUSETTS OFFICER DEGRADED FOR SEDITION.

BOSTON, May 28, 1881 officers convened at Fort Warren yesterday, for the trial of John Abbott, better known as Long John Abbott, Second Lieutenant of Company A, Twelfth Massachusetts regiment, charged with using sectitious language against the government. Lieutenant Abbott was convicted, deprived of his uniform, and drummed out of the regiment. Rev. Hosea Ballou, President of Tuffic College, died vesterday.

FLAG RAISING AT BETHLEHEM, PA.

Bernizhez, Pa., May 30, 1861.

A very interesting coremony took place at the Young
Ladies' Seminary at this place this morning. Three national flags were ra'sed on the principal buildings. Mr.
Van Kirk, one of the professors, made a patriotic speech,
and the pupils, who were gathered upon the roof of the
seminary, amid foud cheers, raised the Star Spangled
Banner. Nearly two hundred young ladies joined in singing national airs. After the ceremonies the pupils, with
flags and benners, paraded the town.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The Roanoke is now getting quite a warlike appearance, she baving received almost all her guns on board, and they peep conspicuously out from her portholes. The Savannah, which is now moored alongside the long dock, has received an additional gang of men on board, and yesterday began to receive her guns, which will consist of twenty four in number. The Cayler and Daylight will not leave until Monday or Tuesday. The Vandalis has received creers to be in readiness for departure about the same time. No new work has as yet been commenced at the ward.

received orders to be in readiness for departure about the same time. No new work has as yet been commenced at the yard.

The rotation office movement will go to work next month. The master blacksmith and master laborer will be both changed on the list of June.

The Board of Engineers and Board of Officers, appointed to examine candicates for office in the yard, are busily employed every day.

As the different vessels are being litted out and prepared for use, numerous visiters avail themselves of the opportunity of sceling war in its recumbent state, and daily hundreds of ladies may be seen at the yard curiously inspecting the big guns and other weapons, which are so shortly to be the cause of destruction and annihilation to many with whem they are acquainted, and, perhaps, when they love.

to many with whem they are acquainted, and, perhaps, whom they love.

Sudden Rise and Fall of the Waters of Lake Michigan.

(Frem the Chizago Tribune, May 28.)

One of those singular occiliations in the lakes, which have been observed occasionally from the time of the explorations of the Jesuit fathers, was witnessed yesterday in Lake Michigan. A variety of signs, such as the mirage of the distant abore, unusual depression of the barometer, and a sudden rise of the temperature from a cool, brating air to a sultry beat, indicated an unusual commetion in the atmospheric elements. About eleven o'clock A. M., when our attention was first called to the phenomenon, the waters of the lake had risen about thirty one inches above the ordinary level, and in the course of half an hour they again receded. Throughout the whole day they continued to ebb and flow, at intervals of fifteen or twenty minutes, and the current between the outer and inner breakwater, near the Illinois Contral Bound House, was so great at times that a row-boat made little or no hadway against it. The atterne variation between high and low water was carly three feet. The wind all day was of shore (from the southwest), the effect of which was to keep down the waters matead of nonumulating them at this point. About eight o'clock in the evening it recred suddenly to the northwest and blew a violent rale, accompanied by vivid electrical displays. This morning (Modday) we hear of the graphic lines proversted, of persons killed by highting, &c., while the lake, although agitated, exhibits none of the pulsations of yesterday. In "Fusier and Wintery's Report on the Geology of Jake Superlor" the phenomena of these fluctuations are elaborately discussed, and for the most part they are found to be the premunition of an approaching gale. A sudden change of the atmospheric pressure over a large body of water would cause a perpondicular rise or fall, in the manner of waves, greater than the mere weight itself, which would be propagate themselves in a series of und

Court of Oyer and Terminer. Before Hop. Judge Allea.

May 21 -An application was made for the postpone ment of the trial of John Jackman, charged with the hi micide of Stephen Goodwin.

The District Atterney said he could not consent to

The District Atterney said he could not consent to a pestputement. The witnesses for the prosecution were firstless subjects, and the English Cossul has already designed their rolesse from the House of Detection. The trial was set down for Wednesday.

An application was made for the discharge of Duonegan, charged with the murder of Hodley, the prisonar being confined for a long period without being brought to trial. Decision received.

Mr. Bendy indirected that he was prepared to proceed with the trial of Jeffaris, pharged with the marder of Walton and Mathewa.

The Ortal of William Mastelo, Harbor Marter, and his depairs, charged with exterting alread fews, was set down for Technical.

THREE DAYS LATER FRGM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Debate on the American Rebellion in Parliament.

Opinion of the House of Lords on the Blockade and Letters of Marque.

PRIVATEERING NOT PIRACY.

THE FRENCH ARMY TO EVACUATE SYRIA

Hon. Charles Francis Adams at Court in London.

DECLINE IN COTTON AND CONSOLS.

FLOUR DULL,

The steamship America, from Liverpool Saturday, 18th via Queenstown Sunday, 19th inst., arrived at this port at five o'clock this morning, and sailed at ten for Boston. The America has ninety-three passengers, including ex-Minister Dallas, Rev. Merers. Wendell, Prince, Langdon, Von Kleck; Captains Eldridge, Beattie, Ritchie. and

The America reports speaking the steamships Asia and City of Manchester, from New York for Liveryool, and

the ships Lizzie Thompson and Sea Bride.

At a preliminary meeting of the Great Ship Company, the chairman said that contingent orders had been given to the captain of the Great Fastern with respect to her employment by the American government, and the min-isters in Parliament would be asked whether she would be absolved from the penalties if chartered before the

Queen's proclamation got out.

Queen Victoria held court at Buckingham Palace on the
16th instant, at which Mr. Dallas delivered his letter of recall and presented Mr. Adams to her Majesty.

The Bombay mril of April 27 had reached Malta, and was due in England about May 21.

The English Postmaster General notifies that the Atlantic Steamship Company, having failed to fulfil the Galway contract, the Company has forfeited the contract. A Liverpool paper says they will continue to run the Galway boats notwithstanding. The new steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool the 16th

inst. for Quebec, put back with slightly damaged machinery. The North Briton takes her place. The steamship Columbia, of the Galway line, had ar

rived at Liverpool to repair damages received from ice.

The steamship Prince Albert is advertised to leave Galway the 21st inst.

The steamship City of Washington, from New York,
The steamship City of Washington, and the Bayaria

arrived at Liverpool on the 16th met., and the Bavaria, from New York, at Southampton on the 17th inst.

THE AMERICAN REBELLION. IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS—LEGAL OPINIONS ON THE LAW OF BLOCKADE, PRIVATEER-ING AND PIRACY-WHAT ARE CONTRABANDS OF

Ellenboro asked the government whether the term "law-ful blockade" used in the recent proclamation, was to be nterpreted literally or with qualifications, as, according to the strict meaning of the Paris agreement, it was im-possible to maintain an effective blockade. He comto articles contraband of war.

The Farl of Granville replied that lawful blockade must

be maintained by a sufficient force, but it was not abso-lately necessary to render all ingress or egress impossible but to render it extremely difficult. With respect to other questions he stated that certain articles were clearly contraband of war, but that certain other articles de-pended upon special certain circumstances and continand which it was impossible to define before hand.

The Pari of Derby said that there were two points on

which it was desirable that the government should come to an understanding with the United States:— They proclaim a blockade of the whole Southern coast which they had not the force to maintain. Although they could lawfully blockade certain ports, it was not desirable that they should proclaim a uni-Northern States also declare that they should treat privateers as pirates, but they could not do so by the law of na-tions. And it was desirable that, notwithstanding the proclamation, it should be declared such penalty on British subjects would not be viewed with indifference

Lord Brougham said .- Privateering, according to inter national law, seas not piracy, but to join an expedition against a Power at peace with England was a piratical act. To constitute an efficient blockade such a force must be maintained as to make the passage of it abso

lutely impossible, but this was very difficult. Lord Chelmsford denied the doctrine of Lord Broughar relative to privateers.

Lord Campbell said that Earl Granville had laid down the law correctly with respect to the biockade and arti-cles contraband of war. A subject of another Power, holding letters of marque, were not guilty of piracy.

Lord Kingsdown said that the Northern States might con-

sider the people of the Southern States as rebels and guilty of high treason, but that this would not apply to the subjects of other Powers becoming privateers. BRAZIL.

Rio Janiero dates to the 25th ult. have been re ceived. Coffee is quoted as follows:-Good firsts, 6|800 a

The shipment since last steamer was \$4,000 bacs: the Exchange on London 26% a 26%. Kossuth had arrived at Turin. Klappe had gone to see Garibaldi, and returns to meet

Kossuth.

During a debate in the Senate, on the petition to exend the French excupation of Syria, Mons. Belant explained that France would evacuate Syria on the 5th of June, and if evil results ensued the responsibility will est on those who demand the withdrawal France will leave six vessels to cruise of Beyrout, and

English and Russian ships will act in concert with them. May 18 -Paris Reptes closed at 697, 40:

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £49,000 since the last weekly return. The rates have been advanced to 6 per cent. Consols closed at 91% a 91% for money, and 91% a 91% for account. AMBRICANS SAUTHITIES.

Baring Bros quote American securities firmer, with an

improved decraper.			
United States 6's, 1867-8	89		-
United States L's sold	74		-
Massachuretts	99%		-
Pennsylvania 5's, 1877	69		72
New York Central shares	67		-
New York Central 7's	10		92
New York Central 6's	86	8	-
Erie shares			
Frie 3d mortgage	7434		
Illinois Central sbares discount	3814		-
The sales of cotton for the week foot up 47 of which speculators took 9,500 bales and 10,000 bales. The market closed dull at a deen the lower qualities and at 1, on the middle	exp line ng.	of To	Mare Mare
was no programe to sell at the accitoe. The sall	W. E.	DOM:	es.

quotations maintained with difficulty. White wheat nominal; beef firm with a good demand; pork quiet und steady; bacon rather easier, but quotations remain unchanged; lard heavy; choose 2s. a 3s. on the week, owing to large arrivals; tallow quiet and partially declined: butchers is quoted at 5ss. a 5ss. 6d.

The brokers incular quotes ashes at 3ss. for pots, and 3ss. a 3ss. for peasis. The excitement in rosin had subsided, and the market was steady for common, which closed at 7s. There was, however, a good demand for medium at 7s. 6d. a 1ss. Spirits turpentine steady at 4ss. a 4ss., closing quiet at 47s. Sugar heavy at a decline of 3d. a 5d. Coffee quiet. Rice opened firm but closed heavy, buyers demanding a reduction; Carolina is quoted at 2ss. Queretiron bark—Philadelphia, 12s. 6d; Baltimore, 9s. 6d. Fish oils quiet and steady. Linseed oils, 79s. 6d.

Oile, 70s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring Brothers quote breadstuffs firm at the extreme, rates. Iron cull at £5 a £5 2s. 6d. Sogar beavy, and declined 6d. Tea meets with but little inquiry, and rates are weak: committee compo, is. Spirits turpentine firm, but quieter, at 5s. Rough turpentine, 13s. Tailow dult at 5s. Coffee buoyant. Rice quiet. Indigo—The as es closed at an advance of 3d. a 7d. Fish oils—Sales unimportant. Linseed oil slightly declined, and quoted at 26s. 9d. a 29s. 6d.

LATEST VIA CURPAGE.

28s. 9d. a 29s. 6d.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 18, 1861.

The sales of cotton to day reached 10,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken by speculators and exporters; market closed quiet. Brea istufis quiet. Corn closed with a declining tendency, but to actual change in rates.

London, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed to-day at 91½ a 91½ for money, and 91½ a 91½ for account. Illinois Central shares sold at 424 a 244 discount. For absens, 21% a 22½. 91% a 91% for account. Illinois Central sha 34% a 37% discount; Eric shares, 21% a 22%.

Arrival of Prince Alfred at St. John, N. B. St. John, N. B., May 30, 1861.
Prince Alfred arrived here last night at midnight. H

was received by the Governor and suite and civic au-thorities. There was a large torchlight procession by

The Prince has been driving about the city and out skirts to day. He leaves to morrow morning for Frederickton, and it is supposed he will proceed to Quebes by the river St. John and the lakes, to the River de Loup.

Appointments by the President.

Washington, May 28, 1861.
The President to-day made the following appointments for Posimasters:—
John S. Allen, Williamsburg, N. Y.; Richard H. Winber, Whitehall, N. Y.; Wm. H. Vesburg, West Troy, N. Y.; Wm. Knoz, Waterloo, N. Y.; Ed. H. Shelley, Rome, N. Y.; Wm. H. Southwick, Palmyra, N. Y.; Daniel S. Parker, Esnikskee, Ill.; James Molbermott, Washington, Penn; Wm. Lindsay, Woonsocket Falls, and Chas. E. Clickering, Pawtuckett, R. I.; Chas. L. Parker, Astoria, Oregen; C. M. Pyle, Vreka; C. C. Burton, Stockton; A. J. McKensey, Downsville, Cal.
Allen A. Burton, of Kentucky, has been appointed Minister Resident of New Grenada, in the place of General Jones, of Iowa.

The Election in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, May 30, 1861.

Returns of Tuesday's Congressional elections are meagre, but Richard A. Harrison, conservative republican, is elected to fill Mr. Corwin's vacancy by a small majority over Harlan, radical republican.

Samnel T. Worcester is chosen in the place of Sherman by a majority of about 2,000.

The Health of Senator Douglas. Up to last night it was thought that Senator Douglas was getting better. Since then he has been gradually sinking, and fears are entertained by his friends and physicians that he will not live through the night.

Money Matters at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 30, 1861.

The Eank Commissioners have made a call for additional securities on fifty two banks, having a circulation of \$5,000 000 secured by \$1,300 000 of Northern, \$5,000,000 of border State and \$800 000 of seceeded State stocks. The call gives the banks till the 1st of June to make up the deficit.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks stoady Pennsylvania State 5's, 75%; Reading Railroad, 16%; Morris Canal, 39; Long Island Railroad, 8%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36%. Sight exchange on New York at par a 1-10 per cent discount.

New ORLEANS, May 10, 1861.

Cotton.—Sales to day 900 bales 100% all %c. for midling. Flour \$9 50a9 75. Orn 785 a86c. Pintarstrina, May 30, 1861.

Flour unchanged, and market quiet. Wheat steady at \$1 36 a \$1 38 for red, \$1 46 a \$1 0 for white. Corn dull; sales 6,000 bushels at 88c. Whiskey dull at 18%c a

dull; sales 6,000 bushels at 68c. Whiskey dull at 1634c a
17c.

ALRAYY, May 30, 1861.

Flour moderately active, and demand for more extra
grades. Corn meal, \$1 a \$1 12 for 100 10s. Wheat dull.
Ryc 65c: sales 2000 bushels. Corn better—46c. for
Western mixed, affoat: sales 20,000 bushels: shipments
of corn by tons to-night large. Oats—31c. for Canada
East, 32c. for Chicago and 33c. for State: sales 2,000
bushels. Barley—66c. for State, four rowed winter and
spring; 68c. for Canada West: sales 6,000 bushels. Roceived by Central Entrond for Boston and the East, 1,52
bbls. flour, 124 do beef, 180 do, pork, 72 do, provision90
for New York, 38.72 bbls. flour, 152 do whiskey, 98 ds.
pork, 925 sacks malt and 72 kegs provisions. Shippedfby
tows to New York, May 29, 157,100 bushels corn, 43,000
bushels rye and 189,00 bushels wheat.

BUDALO, May 30, 1861.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat extremely quiet:
rales 3,000 bushels in lots at 35c. Whiskey nominal at
143,0c. Corn 13c. and wheat 143. to New York. Imports—16,000 bushels flour, 74,000 bushels wheat, 2,000
bushels corn. Exports—5,000 bbls. flour, 132,000 bushels
wheat, 56,000 bushels corn and 21,000 bushels onts.

BUDALO, May 30—1 P. M.
Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat extremely quiet

Tuesday for Galway, will stop at St. Johns, Newfound land, to receive the Newfoundland malis. Any telegraphic despatches left with George Stoker, No. 145 Broadway, before five P. M. to day, will be forwarded by this

MES CARLOT: PATTI'S CONCERT.-This highly to lented and popular vocalist gave her grand coa. cert before a full and enthusiastic audience at Dedworth's Saloon, last evening. Miss Patti was sesisted by Madame Amaila Strakosch, Signor Brignoli, Eltore Bartil and George Wm. Warren. Her appearance was the signal for a burst of applause, which was renewed with fresh warmth after her singing of the "Delero" from the "Sicillan Vespers," which afforded fine scope for that brilliant execution which his made her unrivalled as a concert singer. She was loudly en cered, and so also in the polacea from the "Puritani, which followed. Brignell was in excellent voice, and twice encored. He sarg two of his favorite romances in his best manner and diaplayed his powers to great advantege in a quartette from "Martha" The concert was a great success artistically, and we judge it to have been the same pecuniarily.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S Drawing Room Concerts continue the most delightful resert for the lovers of music and genteel amusement in the city. To the really great musical wonder in Willie Barnesmore Pape, she has added another prodigy in the musical way, in the person of littie Miss Matilda Toedt, a remarkable violinist. Malame Bishop gives a grand matinee on Saturday at two o'clock.

Personal Intelligence.
General Garland, of the United States Army, is stopping at the New York Hotel. Captain Granger, of the United States army; C. Green, of the United States Navy; Rev. T. T. Smith, of Rupert's Land; J. G. Christy, of St. Louis; J. E. Alken, of Chicago, and P. P. Orliz, of Chile, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. Leduc, of Chicago; C. C. Waite, of Hartford; Mr. Lyman and wife, of Springfield; J. C. Gruger, of Red Hook, and G. B. Dixwell, of Boston, are stopping at the Brevocet House.

The Sub-Treasury Department. partment. Mr. John J. Greo, its chief administrative officer, recently sent in his resignation to the President. In 1863 Mr. Pierce appointed him to his present responsible position, which, unsought by him, he was induced to accept from considerations of public benefit. When Mr. Bichanan was elected Mr. Caso promptly tendered his resignation, but, in obedience to very urgent solicitations, he consented to discharge the duties of the office for another term. On the 6th of March mat, Mr. Lincola having been elevated to the Presidential chair, and a new administration assumed control, he forwarded a letter to the President, containing his resignation. In his he was actuated not more by a sense of duty than by a sincere desire to be relieved from the careand responsibilities of an office which transacts about nine tenths of the financial business of the government. The President and the Secretary of the Trearry, herever, were exceedingly reluctant to dispense with the services of a gentleman in whose integrity and capacity the entire community has implicit confidence. They urged him strongly to remain in an office which he has so honorably filled for the last eight years. To these solicitations Mr. Gisco has yielded; be has finally consented to withdraw his resignation, which fact has been communicated to the President. partment. Mr. John J. Circo, its chief administrative

The Rath for Office.

The rust for office at the Custom House has been is-reasting recently, until it has now become so great that would almost require a separate bureau, with a goodly number of clerks, to attend to all the applicants. Numerous applications are made for every post, from the highest to the lowest, in the gift of the Collector. Each sirable individuals. His course has been commended by high minded men of different political procivities, and is obnavious only to pothouse politicians and husgry office seekers. The Republican Central Committee seme time since appointed a special delegation to go to the explain for the purpose of conferring with the President in relation to the New York appointments; but they did not proceed thither, probably because they ascertained beforehand that they would not be likely to meet with the success which they at first anticipated. One member of the delegation, however, went to Washington; but whether on that special business it is difficult to say. Mr. Barney received a despateh on Wednesday evening, and in obedience to that official call, he proceeded yesterday morning to Washington. It is surmised that his presence is desired in relation to appointments. He will return in a day or two. Mr. Clinch, Deputy Collector, has charge of the Castom House in his absence.

FASRION COURSE, I. I - PROTING-WEONE-DAY, MAY 29.—Puree \$600, mile heats, best three in five, in

 Sam I McLaughlin entered br. m. Widow Macres. . 1
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 The above was a very satisfactory trot to all parties concerned, particularly to the spectators, who left the ground at the close of the race highly pleased with what they had witnessed and what they are ever willing to patronize-war or no war-a trot "on the square." The atmosphere balmy, and the landscape, wherever the eye turned, was delicious. Punctual to the moment the judges to parade themselves for action, and in a few moments afterwards they were moving up the track for the start. afterwards they were moving up the track for the start. Approaching the stand, however, Horace Jones shook his head at the judges, meaning that he did not want them to say "go" at that particular moment; but they did not heed the gentleman's shake of the head, the word was given, and away went the horses, Frank femple leading, Widow Macres second, Puinam up and all abroad. Before Frank had reached the backstretch the Widow gave him the "sack," and went on herway rejoicing. She trotted very easily apparently around the tower turn and up the homestretch, winning the head by a couple of lergths in 2.31. Frank beat Painam home about a neck. Widow Macres won the subsequent heads in hand, never being headed in either of them. Horace and Hiram took a crack at each other in the third heat; but, with the exception of six spokes knocked out of Hiram's sulky, there was "nobody hurt." Let them swap and crack next time.

MONUMENT OF DANIEL H. SANDS AT CYPRESS HILLS CREEKER.—The Sons of Temperance on Wednesday, the 29th

Databalis Barity—See, for State, four rowed winter and spring; 68c. for Canada West: aslex 6,000 bushels. Received by Central Raitroad for Boston and the East, 1,52 bbls. flour, 124 do beef, 180 do. pork, 22 do. provisioned for New York, 3,572 bbls. flour, 124 do beef, 180 do. pork, 22 do. provisioned for New York, 3,572 bbls. flour, 152 do whiskey, 93 ds. pork, 925 sacks malt and 72 kegs provisions. Shippedgby tows to New York, May 29, 1571,000 bushels corn, 43,000 bushels for law due and 189,000 bushels wheat.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat extremely quiet: raice 3 000 bushels in lots at 35c. Whiskey nominal at 14 to. Corn 13c. and wheat 14c. to New York. Imports—16 000 bbls. flour, 74 000 bushels wheat, 2,000 bushels corn. Exports—5,000 bbls. flour, 74 000 bushels wheat, 56,000 bushels corn and 21,000 bushels wheat, 50,000 bushels in lots at 35c. Whiskey nominal at 1000 bushels corn and 21,000 bushels oats.

Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat and other grains full, and nothing doing. Whiskey 14 to 1600 bushels corn. Exports—10,000 barels flour, 29,000 bushels wheat, 2,000 bushels flour, 29,000 bushels wheat, 2,000 bushels corn, 11,000 bushels corn. 15,000 bushels wheat, 2,000 bushels corn. 11,000 bushels oats.

Flour dull, but steady. Wheat dull and unchanged sales 2,000 bushels wheat, 12,000 bushels wheat, 12,000 bushels wheat, 12,000 bushels corn. 11,000 bushels wheat, 12,000 bus

THE QUARRES' YEARLY GATHERING .-- The Society of Friends (Hicksite branch) have been holding their annual business meeting at their new association building, corner of East Sixteenth street and Rutherford place. corner of East Sixteenth street and Rutherford place. The influx of Quakers from the country is quite as large as ever, the troubles of the country seeming to have little influence upon their affairs. A miraculculy small amount of rain has accompanied the good friends this year, praise be to Allah! So far as we have been able to learn, no particular business has been before the meeting. The orthodex Quakers will commence meets Sunday, at their church in Twentieth street.

EXPLOSION OF GAS—A BUILDING SET ON FIRE AND FOUR MEN BADLY BURNED.—An explosion of gas took place on Tuesday night, in a new building in Third avenue, near Flity-fourth street, by which four men were severely burned and the building was set on fire. It appears that for several days past a leakage of gas had been noticed, but no efforts to find where the defective place in the but no efforts to find where the celective place in the pipe was were made until Tueeday night, when Jacob Schatt and son, Grant Adams and Christias Bandus, all occupants of the premises, proceeded to search for it. They soon discovered it to be in one of the second story nooms and on entering this room with a lighted lamp an explosion took place, which shook the building to its foundation, set the room on fire and severely barreed the four men. The elder Schatt and Bandas were so shockingly burned that they are scarcely expected to recover, the others suffered leas seriously. Offices Dayer, of the Ninetceth ward police, ushed into the house, and with the aid of some citizens succeeded in extinguishing the flagues. Physicians were promptly produced, and the injured men afforded all the relief possible.

LETTERS LOST AND RECOVERED.—The steam transport State of Georgia, conveying Colonel Allen's regiment.

State of Georgia, conveying Colonel Allen's regiment, which left the North river on Tuesday morning, on route to Fortress Monroe, took out a mail to the steaming Achilles. The two versels unexpectedly met outside Sandy Hook, the Achilles coming in at the time, when an attempt was made to throw the letter bag on hoard the Achil cs. Owing, however, to the strong brease blowing at the time, this was unsuccessful, and the big and continuits fell into the water. Subsequently, however, Capt. Hennersy recovered them, and brought them on to this

Arrivals and Departures. Arrivals and Departures.

Bayana-Steamship Bienville-F 8 Macia, 8
Er Wealthy, F Achier, M Harper, A Marin, 8
Eorbe and femily, C Teesder, c Resiling, P Med
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Neuervo, C A Audreae, L C Luster, Captus Lev
Ee Int. J Furns, Geo Dickers, Thes Scidovia, is
C Vidend, Jallo Fageraa, M solar, M S Carralbo, land et al., d. Mimo. A Bornsoez, Mr Linton, A Mi
Codwell, Mr Howman, Mr I e Maziere, Sarah Mede
rine Nalley, C W S juier.

rine Nalley, C W Spiler

DEPARTURES.

Hove Korg and Fighthurs-Fark Almena-Wee E Carpenter, of Anburn, N. V. United Series Consul to for Chow, thirs, Willer P Mangaon, fr. and wife, Novik Carolina, United State Consul to Niego, Ohnar, A. Petithurship, wife of Matest Free W Index and wife of Methodskip, England, S awa d T. L. vit, of London, England, and Free-circo Villette of Senia.

elico Vilicite of Meni'a.

Liverroot:— fiermahlo Europa, from Boaton.— In Lawton, G. H. Ferbern, Miss Kare, H. Surges, Rev. Frederick Wilson, J. W. Mulliker, Mrs. G. C. Crawenin-bidd, T. W. Pierro, Thomas Cherfton, Waler Fean, One F. Haus, Mrs. Mcacam, O. Sander, Jille Lawton, Hosten, Miss Bond and serveth, Cambridge, E. M. Cotting, Marter R. C. Otting, Marter R. C. Cotting, Marter R. Cotting, Marter R. C. Cotting, Marter R. C. Cotting, Marter R. Cotting, Marter R. C. Cotting, Marter R. C. Cotting, Marter R. Cotting, Marter R. C. Cotting, Marter R. C. Cotting, Marter R. C.